HAVANA, July 12, 1853. All about the Blaver Lady Suffolk.

Thanks to the diligence and activity displayed b the correspondents of the New York HERALD, and their unceasing efforts in following up the track of the vessels, the slave ship Lady Suffolk, or Eclipse, or Wariana, owned by Don Julian Zulueta the boasting bon amie of Queen Christina, and of all the corrupt men about the Spanish court, stands now a fair chance of meeting with her deserts. She has been seized in consequence of informality of her papers by the authorities of Laguna de Terminos. Yucatan. Those authorities, doubtless, will do their duty, and we may rest satisfied that the Lady Suffolk has made her last voyage to the coast of Affrien; but, ba! ha! ha! who would ever have dreamed that the British brig of war Daring would whit such an out of the way place as Laguna just in the very nick of time to pounce upon the slaver, as he thought himself secure from molestation. and affording another reason why the authorities of Laguna should act honestly in dealing with this piratical vessel. A circumstance so unexpected never entered poor Don Julian's calculations, that jade Fortune, whose especial favorite he hitherto has been, is becoming fickle, or she never would have permitted such well combined arrangements to be rustrated by the triffing incident noted in the pub lished correspondence from Laguna, which led to

Arve, the came here with a sea letter given by the Mexican Canani there.

The circumstances connected with the arrival of this ship at Bahia Honda, a much frequented port, distant barely thirty miles to the westward of Havana, in November last, her stay there of eight days, under the protection of the gins of one of the forts her heavy armament and crew of eighty men, all sent from Havana by the passenger coasting steamer Sircea, is now notorious to the whole world. It is also equally notorious to the whole world. It is also equally notorious that she returned to this island from the Mezambique with a cargo of about twelve hundred slaves, which were safely landed, with the comivance of the authorities, at the fineranda de Cochinos, district of Clenfuegos, on the south. It is also known that in consequence of a debate in the British House of Lords, having reference to the scandalous impunity with which the slave trade is carried on in Cuba, and certain reprisals which are threatened by the British government, a sudden activity had sprung up on the part of these authorities, and a well feigned desire to comply with the treaties, but which, unluckily, had been frustrated by the greatest slave trader of them all having declared that the chief authority of the sland and the Lieut. Governor of Clenfuegos had received compensation for granting him permission to introduce his 1,200 African victims, and which statement, it is said, he is determined to adhere to, notwithstanding his confinement in the Fort Cabana, and all the attempts in determined to adhere to, notwithstanding his confinement in the Fort Cabana, and all the attempts which have been made to induce him to withdraw

All these circumstances being matters now of pub-All these circumstances being matters now of public notoriety, it is useless to occupy your time in repeating them; but as you must naturally wonder under what authority the Mexican Consul in this island could have granted the sea letter which was presented to the authorities at Laguns de Terminos by Capt. Don Jose Gutierrez, the new master of the Lady Soffolk, or Eclipse, or Mariana, upon his strival from Clenfuegos at that port, it may not be uninteresting to you to know, and at any rate will serve to enlighten you as to how those things are managed in Cuba, and with what a precious set of pelled to associate.

In the first place, it would be as well to explain to you that after the negroes were landed from the

that after the negroes were landed from the y Suffolk, Vinas (the captain), and some forty of sailers accompanie i the slaves, as a sort of escort, his sailers accompanied the staves, as a sort or escore, from the place of disembarkation to Julian Zulucta's

his sailors accompanie i the slaves, as a sort of escort, from the place of disembarkation to Julian Zuliatat's estate, the Alava, whilst the vessel, under the command of the third mate, Gutierrez, and thirty area, was ordered to proceed immediately to Laguna de Terminos, where she duly arrived—Zuliata causing the story of her being scuttled and burnt to be circulated, to draw off the public attention.

A few years ago a little bald headed man, half Mexican, half Spanish, about thirty-eight years of age, under the name of Buenaventuro Vivo, made two or three not over successful trips between Cuba and the coast of Africa on slave trading speculations. But having upon one occasion, ran great risk of his neck by being almost captured by a British cruiser, he was filled with fear, and made a solemn vow, in future, never to have anything to do with the slave trade; he accordingly returned to Cuba, and obtained the command of a little Spanish brig called the Emilio, belonging to Don M. Santellees, and made many lawful voyages between Havana and Sisal, Campeachy. Just before Santa Anna's return to Recipio in 1848, General Basadre was sent by the former on a mission to Yucatan, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the Governor, Barbachano, in Santa Anna's favor. Gen Basadre tox passage in Cant. Vivo's brig, the Emilio, and he rechano, in Santa Anna's faver. Gen. Basadre took passage in Capt. Vivo's brig, the Emilio, and he re-turned also in the same vessel to Havana. Now, this turned also in the same vessel to Havana. Now, this curning little formerly slave-trading captain made much good use of his being cooped up in his little bit of a cabin with the fat joily, good natured old Gen. Basadre, that soon after Santa Anna's return to Mexico in 1848, the excellent Mexican Consul here, De la Vega, a most respectable gentleman, was removed from his office, and, to the astonishment of all Havana, Capt. Vivo was commissioned to reign in his stead. Santa Anna was again in exile; but by dint of most persevering cunning, Vivo kept his consultar, accomming Santa Anna at Carthagena of everything he heard with regard to affairs in Mexico, and suly informing Gen. Arista in Mexico of all he knew about Santa Anna.

Santa Anna.

Since the latter bas once more been restored to the Since the latter bas once more been restored to the Presidency, our worthy little Captain has been still more highly promoted. He is now Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid. The last efficial act of his Excellency was to furnish the pirate ship Lady Suffolk with false papers to navigate the ocean, for which he received a very handsome douceur from his friend Julian Zulueta. Aman who knows Vivo well, says the Lady Suffolk is by no means the first vessel, since he was appointed Gensul, that he has furnished with similar documents, so that we cannot be surprised that the authorities at Laguns should have found those furnished to her ladyship somewhat informal.

HAVANA, July 12, 1853. All Newspapers shut out of the Island-Post Office Practices.

The London Times, by order of General Canedo, In fusure will not be admitted into this island to be read by its ever faithful inhabitants. Its publication of the debate on the Cuban slave trade which took place in the British House of Lords, and the killing erticles on the same subject, of the 25th and 30th of May, has been too much for General Canedo, so he has determined that hereafter the London Times shall be made to keep company with the New York HanalD. El Orden de Madrid, and others ad infinitum, in that little room which I have described to you on a former occasion as being the receptacle for all those public journals as are not, in the Captain General's opinion, on a par of respectability with his own paid, alanderous organ, La Cronica, of New York.

Upon the arrival of the last mails from New York, some of the letters reached the parties to whom they were addressed, but none of the newspapers. English as well as American were inter-dicted by his Excellency, and of course were not de-Byered, but no official order is ever published, warning the people that these journals will not be admitted, and upon application at the post office all the satisfaction received is that the Captain-General the satisfaction received is that the Captain-General had sent an Aid-de-camp to say that the newspapers are not to be delivered, and so it is we are kept in such a state of uncertainty, because to-morrow, perhaps, his Excellency may change his mind, and order them to be delivered, and then, of course, we should regret having given orders to our friends to stop our subscription for such and such newspapers, because they are not admitted here.

As soon as the mails are delivered at this post office, the letters are taken into a private room, where two of the post office clerks are employed in cutting them open with a sharp instrument; and, upon in-

two of the post office cierks are employed in cutting them open with a sharp instrument; and, upon inquiring why the letters were subjected to this mutintion, we were informed that it was done for the purpose of detecting any slips of newspapers inserted between the folds of the letters. It is not the first time that this dishonorable practice has led to very serious frauds. A letter from New York, addressed to a gentleman travelling for pleasure, named Donton, was cut at this post office in the manner described, and a draft in his favor to a very large amount, upon Messra. Zangroniz & Co., of this city, was abstracted. The bill was presented at the counting-house of the shove named parties, who, probably, had never seen Mr. Denton arrived here, found his letter at the post office, but not the draft to which it referred, and upon calling on Mosars. Zangroniz & Co., who certainly were to blame for set taking a receipt from the person to whom they had paid the money, they paid the amount to Mr.

Denton. The latter gentleman is now, I believe in New York. So much for cutting open the people's letters. Mr. Denton left here in the Isabel on the 8th inst.

Eth inst.

A very serious accident occurred at the races here yesterday. One of the grand stands, upon which were some two or three hundred persons, suddenly gave way. I understand that a number of men were very seriously wounded, and it is feared that some of the cases will result fatally.

Z.

U. S. S. PRINCEPON, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15, 1853. The U. S. Steamer Princeton-A Model Craft. We left Norfolk on the 5th, and anchored of Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., on the night of the 11th. What a run for this celebrated war steame! and sailing clipper! With all sail set to a fine breeze on the quarter, under all the steam that her abortive boilers could generate, viz:-18 lbs. instead of 30 lbs. as calculated—in a sea that would not have moist ened the corns of the three wise men of Gotham, as they sat in their bowl, six knots, and that short, was her greatest speed. Is this the vessel to compete with those of England and France? Imagine a chase after some piscatory poacher, where would the bread penant of Com. Shabrick be when the flag-ships of England and France were neck and neck? Dim in the distance, and growing beautifully less, as the model steamer toiled and crept along. Is this the way "Young America" goes aheas? Is this hybrid a specimen of American war steamers? Where are Webb, McKay, etc.? Let them send some of their clippers to show John Bull and Johny Crapeau that the American people can build ships, and let one of the Collina steamers go along to tow this sea sloth over the fishing grounds. But this hast mortification may be avoided, if, as it is reported, the Fulton accompany her to take care of this tender suckling. Half of the heat intended for getting up steam escapes up the smoke pipe and sets fire to the ship, as was the case the first day out. I should like to know if the government has a right to order officers to a ship so dangerous as this one, in which I am menaced with loss of life and limb by fire, water, and war, and the life insurance company threatened with pecuniary detriment. with those of England and France? Imagine a

rance company threatened with pecuniary detriment. I think my objections would be valid in any court in the country. I should like to see the persons who recommended the use of these boilers held up to the public scorn.

As a steamer, with her present boilers, she is a perfect failure and national disgrace.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1853. Politics in Pennsylvania-The Appointments by the President-Discontent and Agitation.

W eare preparing in this State for a heavy canvass this fall. It is going to be a dull one, because neither members of Congress nor a Governor are to be elected, and it is for this reason that time and opportunity are afforded for a total revolution of parties in the State.

The "guerillas," as they are called, are hourly increasing in strength and numbers, and though without a press to speak their sentiments, are making themselves felt in the organization of the democratic party. The " young democracy" of the Thirl and Fourth districts have had a Fourth of July celebration all their own way, the proceedings of which were published in the Ledger of Wednesday last because the Pennsylvanian shrewdly declined that bonor.

As to the democratic city and county nominations it is pretty generally believed that they will be defeated by a large majority. This is, in part, owing feated by a large majority. This is, in part, owing to the unnopular appointments of General Pierce, partly to the strong opposition between the Irish and Germans, in which Catholicism and Protestantism enter for a considerable share of discord, and partly to the Maine temperance law, attempted to be forced by Collector Charles Brown, better known here as the "Custom House Potentate." The Cremans have a natural aversion to hypocrisy and faractism, whether in religion, politics, or strong drunks, and the conspicuous manner in which Charles

mans have a natural aversion to hypocrisy and farateism, whether in religion, politics, or strong atructs, and the conspicuous manner in which Charles Brown acted the temperance apostle on board the boat which brought General Pierce to town, has rendered him obnoxious to the censure of a large majority of all classes, and of all political and religious persuasions, in this goodly city.

Nor must you suppose that the German Catholics side with the Irish Catholics. As Sam Veller used to say, "So far from it, on the contrary, quite the reverse." It is precisely the German Catholics who are most opposed to the extension of the ecclesiastical power of the priests, and to their assuming the control over public schools. They are as opposed to religious and political Jesuitism as Martin Luther himself was to the Dominican friars who wanted to roast him, and will show their aversion in the only way they can, at the ballot box.

What appears most strange in this temperance movement of Charles Brown, is the fact that he has appointed so many tavern keepers to posts of honor in the Custom House, and that the democratic city and county ticket is copiously sprinkled in the same manner. This gives rise to another war of lager hier against whickey, the Germans stouly contending that, as Gumbrinus, the first brewer, was a king, and the greatest brower of Europe is still the King of Bavaria, drinking of lager hier is royal sport, and the best check on intemperance. "It is impossible," they say, "to make men drunk on lager; the stomach will not contain the quantity necessary to affect the head; while whiskey possesses the power of concentration; a single pint of it being sufficient. arect the head; while whi-key possesses the power of concentration, a single pint of it being sufficient to set a whole family crazy." "Temperance laws," they add, "are very good for habitus," drunkards and gutter men, but the votaries of Gumbrinus qualf their

gutter men, but the votaries of Gumbriaus quaff their quart when they are thirsty, and go home sober, fully sensible of the duties they owe to their wives." And then they point to the fact that they are habitually sober on small beer and light wines, and that the true authors of all mischief are the brandy, whiskey and rumsellers.

Another grievance of our German fellow-citizens consists in the fact, that while Judge Campbell has been selected to represent the Irish Catholics in the Cabinet, Mr. Ashmead, the Native American District Attorney under General Taylor, is still retained in office, though there are twenty good democrats quite as able to fill the place; and the editor of the Native American paper—the Poiladelphia San—is also retained in the Custom House, it is supposed, by especial instruction from Washington. The Germans have no idea of being the sandwiched between the natives and the "Irisbers."

Further, the Germans do not like a bit the appointment of the Austrian Consul General, the

pointment of the Austrian Consul General, the agent of the Rothschilds, to an American charge-stip. That appointment is a box on the ear to every liberal German here and in Europe, and an abandonment, they say, of the prood position assumed by Mr. Webster in his famous Hulsemann letter. The Germans vow they will cause themseives to be respected. Nous verrons.

Our Illinois Correspondence. HENRY, Marshal Co., Ill., July 3, 1853.

The State of Illinois-Her Population, Productions Hoge and Shinplasters -- More People Required. Did you ever see Henry, Ill.? If not just step this

Henry is located on a high eminence, one hundred or one hundred and fifty feet above the river, and a more beautiful site for a large town is not to be found either on this river or any other. Five years ago a few people lived here, and there was about as many buildings. Now, there is a population of twelve to fifteen bundred souls, and a large number of fine brick and frame dwellings and stores it reminds me of the magic cities that have arisen to greatness in the land of gold

of the magic cities that have arisen to greatness in the land of gold.

Five years ago twenty dollars would buy a fine lot, now five hundred dollars would be refused. There are fifteen stores and groceries, two carriage and wagon maker's shops, two tin ware stores, three or four furniture stores a large painting catablishment, two boot and shoe manufactories, one printing office, two commission houses one wharf buat, a French barber, two churches, two large male and female schools, a sable harmonist banje company, hard to beat," and many other things too numerous to name here. Immediately back of Henry there is a nine or ten square mile prairie—a checker-board, as it were—dotted over with teeming fields of splendid wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, rye and barley. For beauty, richness, and production, I would put this land against any spot of same size in this great and glorious Union.

One hundred bushels of corn will be raised to the acre on parts of this, not only rich, but beautiful land, not a low spot to be found. In many places the har vest is going on. Illinois will torn out a handsome crop this year, and as to corn, the late rains have given the crop a look of health and a mighty yield.

Illinois can furnish one half of creation for two years, besides our home consumption, throwing in from three to five hundred thousand hogs next winter.

Your farmer's may toil on your worn out old States' soil and then scarcely make a living. Letthem come to Illinois, or all who intend engrating, in

Your farmer's may toil on your worn out old States' soil and then scarcely make a living. Letthem come to Illinois, or all who intend emigrating, in time, while lands can be had at fair rates, as land is bound to enhance and become valuable. It is now from five to for'y dollars per acre. The advance in produce, the emigrator's consumption, and demand abroad, must advance and keep lands up. Let those having opportunity and means, come on, Illinois is their ground. You may talk of Minnesota, Texas, California, and other lands of promise, but I defy competition with Illinois lands, and especially in Marshal county.

Illinois farmers are all independent. No poor men amongst them. I saw them all poor in 1931, long

before the quality of the soil was tested. Our young but gigantic State new shows for herself. I tell you again, as to wealth and greatness, that in less than again, as to wealth and greatness, that in less than ten years Illimois will have no equal in this Union, and our land and industry is doing it all. Our shin plaster currency is the worst feature—a curse to the land, a stigma on our history, a rotten system of barking, a humbug on our people. It is distraction to look on those bills. Yes, worse than the plague of Florence—curse on them and their issuers, the public robbers of honest industry.

Let our government give her people a sound banking system—money that will have current throughout

ing system—money that will pass current throughout the globe. Furners, this business is all in your own bands. You raise and produce, and its you alone that should be most benefitted by your industry and

labor.

And now, Mr. Editor, what do you think of all this? We want the soil cultivated, and by a large emigration it can be done, and fortunes placed in their hands. Tis useless to add, Illinois is and will be the great State at last, and can now surpass any in the Union in many of her productions. For proof of this, I refer you to the World's Fair, now in your city.

city.

Mearders in Albany.

[From the Albany Express July 15]

There has not been an execution in the city of Albany, for murder committed within the corportion limits, since 1819—thirty-four years! In October of that year Hamilton was hung in the hollow beyond the Schuyler place, in the lower part of the city, and on the site of the spot where Strang afterwards suffered for the murder of Whipple. Hamilton was aprivate in a rife corps, and Major Birdsall of the rife service, was his commanding afficer. The cantor ment was in the north part of the city—extending heyord Lumber street, and covering all that portion of the city now occupied by the upper canal basins, lunter yards, &c. No streets were then opened north of Lumber street. The place was called a "pasture," and was a sort of "Common." Hamilton hed been purished for intoxication, and the string of his chasticement, coupled with a difficulty he had with Major Birdsall on account of a mulatto servant, induced him to murder that officer. One Sunday evening, when the drums were beating for parade, he entered the Major's marquée, and bringing, his rifle to a present, announced his presence. Major Birdsall ordered him to his quarters. Instead of obeying he levelled his rifle at the Major and deliberately shot him through the heart.

The murder created a prodigious excitement throughout the city. Hamilton attempted to commit suicide by swallowing laudanum, but he to k only enough to stupefy himself. He was a man of high spirit, and entertained a keen sense of honor. Rum was his ruin. He was full six feet high and splendidly proportioned. When he was led out for execution he refused to ride, but waiked behind the troops with a firm step and indomitable courage. As an illustration of the reign of the "ruling passion" to the last, he twice caused the music to stop playing because it was out of time—stamping with his foot, and dis-

tion he refused to ride, but walked behind the troops with a firm step and indomitable courage. As an illustration of the reign of the "ruling passion" to the last, he twice caused the music to stop playing because it was out of time—stamping with his foot, and displaying much impatience at the musicians blunders. He was neatly dressed in white, and wore black silk gloves. He shrunk not at the gallows, but met his ignominious death courageously. His conduct throughout exented in his behalf much sympathy. Major Birdsall was a native of Watervilet, and much esteemed. His residence was on the corner of Brondway and Wilson street.

Two or three years prior to this, a man named Burns was executed for a murder committed on Arbor Hill. These are the only executions that have taken place in this city for murder committed within its limits within a third of a century past.

Some ten or twelve years ago, a poor, drunken tailor, crazed with delirium tremens, cut his wife's threat, committing a most shocking murder. The tragedy occurred in Beaver street. The miserable wretch termifiated his own life with the razor a few hours after his arrest. Young Shephard was killed by Rector in a fit of passion, and the jury found him guilty of manslaughter. Some six or seven years ago a negro killed another, in Canal street, with a cart stake. This was the result of a brawl, and not deliberate. Still he was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung. His sentence was commuted by the governor to life imprisonment, but he was afterwards pardoned, and exchanged his cell for his contine—he dying very soon after his liberation.

Besides these instances, there have been two or three murders committed in drunken affrays within the last few years, but no such cold blooded tragedies as those in which Strang. Leddings, Dunbar, and Hendrickson were the actors. Can any other city of the size of Albaby say so much?

Hamilton shot Birdsall on the very northern limits of the city. The Dunbar tragedy—one of the most shocking to be found in the anna

dinary and terrible of them all, for which Headrickson is now under sentence of death, was also committed in Bethlehem, several hours ride from the city. This, too, was enacted in one of the most charming and pastoral portions or this county, and in the heart of as wealthy and respectable a neighborhood as Albany boasts of.

From this record it will be seen that Albany county is as strangely and sadly noted for murders of the most revolting and mysterious character as the city is remarkably exempt from crimes of that character.

The population of this city is greater than that of the rest of the county. In the whole range of petty crimes it excels the county towns in trequency; in capital offences of the gravest character the county towns have infinitely more to answer for than the city.

city.

Chitmary.

Capt Elias K Kare, U.S. A. died in Belleville, St. Clair county, Elinois, on the 9th inst, in the Sist year of his age. Capt Kane was a graduate of West Point in 1841 since which time he his been in the service. He was the elective of our late respected Sensior, Hon. Flus K Kare, of Kaskashia. Kaskaskia was his native since where he resided most of his life when not on duty, except the time lately passed in Belleville. Capt K passed through Mexico, under the command of Gen. Taylor, with distinguished boror to himself, and was breved a captain at the class. He was cantured with Capt Thornton at the opening of the sar, when the drat blood was abed, and remained a prisoner a few weeks, when he was exchanged. He was at the siege of Monterey, and he was sationed there during the battle of fluens. Vista. He came up with reinforcement from Monterey to Buens Vista early on the morning after the battle, having been engaged with his commander, Gen. Marshall, during the day of the battle, in guarding the appetitude from Standard to protect Gen. Taylor's rear. After the war he went with his famoly, a wife and child, in the expedition from Garagro to Santa Fe, under Col. Washington. He was three ordered to California, where he acted as Quartermarter for a great part of the period from 1847 to 1852. He disturbed immense sums of government mencey, to the perfect satisfaction of his superiors at Washington city. No complaint was ever hade of any part of his accounts last year, he found no officulty in obtaining a forlough of sixteen months, which extraordicary favor was granted to him as a testingent of the use of honor, the solder and the geatleman. On the settlement of his accounts last year, he found no officulty in obtaining a forlough of sixteen months, which extraordicary favor was granted to him as a testinged to use of the confidence in the army, he stood among the highest in every quality of the use of honor, the solder and the geatleman. On the settlement of his accounts last year, he found no officulty in

died at Little Rock on the 11th instact.

Richard Taylon, second chief of the Cherokee nation, died on the 19th ultimo. Mr. Taylor was the grandom of Caprain Taylor, of the British army, and from his youth has been more or iers engaged in puelte or official caps cities—as United States interpret re delegate on boals of his nation to the federal government on various occasions, a member of the rational sommittee, executive coincilor, and two wars stores by the voice of his countrymen, he was elected Second Chief of his action—he was a capsals of a company of Cherakees, under the command of General Jack on, in the Ceck way—at the time of his death —as a member of the Pre-hyterian church, of which he had been a worter and exemplary member for many years; all the positions to which he was existed he filled with actility, and to the antisfaction of his countrymen.

trymen.

Died, at Wi-casset, Me., at an advanced age, Hon. Jazzatan Ratur. He was Judge of Probate from 1815 to
1825 after-ma da a member of Congress and Smally collector of Wiscasset, until a short time previous to his

leater of Wiscasset, until a short time previous to his death.

Bisd on the morning of the 16th, after a short and painful libress Mrs. Rebecca M. Finith, the beloved wife J. I. Smith Eq., in the 57th year of her age.

The Washington Intelligences of the 18th hostant, speaking of the death of Mrs. think as above announced, says:—"We fear it too probable that this sad circumstance—most distressing is itself, and bringing such painful hereasyment to her hosbard and large and interesting family of children gready needing a mother's ears—is to be traced to the false and malign rumor spining respecting the loss of the attendment Saltimore, on the Fourth of July. Mr. Smith and son were on the fourth of July. Mr. Smith and son were on the dead from Smith became so much the victim of the wicked report as to be mable to believe in their safety mutil their actual return the following day. Many other families were greatly disquisted by the same means. We do not easy the instings of the originator of the victory if he has a heart to feel; and if he has none, the more yet the pity."

Sir James Stoart, baronet. Chief Justice of the Province of Lawer Canada died at Quebec on the 14th inst.

Ephrana Curleir, well known to all the early settlers of

vince of Lewer Canada, died at Quebic on the 14th inst, EPHRAIM CRILER, well known to all the early settlers of Ohio, and especially in the Markingam Valley, died at his resirence to Warren Washington scoots, aged 87 years, Judge Cutier was a member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio. He is the last of that body which nahe ed Ohio into the confederary. He father was Rev Maras-eh Cutier whose came is familiar to Ohio history as one of the eriginal proprietors of the Ohio company. The venerable Judge Estilla a distinguished juriet of Virrinia, but for the last three years a recident at Oldhano county Kentucky, died at his manelon on Harreds creek on the 14th inst.

ARMY RECRUITS .- The War Department are endea-ARMY RECRUITS.—The War Department are endea-voring to collect together a considerable detachment of recruits to be seat as soon as possible to California and Oregon, to join the 2d and 4th infantry, the three companies of the 1st dragoons, one company each of the 1st and 2d stillfery, and two companies of the 3d artillery, which are now stationed in that marter.—Washington Star, July 18

The Temble Areident at Miagara Falls

The Te rable A-cident at Niagara Falls.

[From the Bella's Advertuser, July 19] II

The most intense excitement was created at Niagara this morning by the starting intelligence that a men was in the midst of the rapids, within a few feet of the Falls, clinging for life to a frail stump, against which in his perilous descent of the rapids he had been thrown. As soon as the terrible news became known bundreds of persons hurried to the spot, and the report was found to be too true. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the poor fellow was one of three men belonging to a scow used for taking sand down the river, who had got into a small boat attached to the sow about 9 o'clock last evening, and having by some means become separated therefrom, were hurried down the rapids. The boat was of course speedily swamped, and the men cast into the water, two of them being at once earried over the Falls to their dreadulf late, and the other by chance striking and clinging to a stump about midway between the Falls and Goat Island bridge.

At daylight this morning this poor fellow was discovered in his perilous situation, and it was speedily found that his rescue was almost impossible, since no boat that could be procured would float a moment in the rapids without being swamped and overturned.

A despatch was immediately sent to this city for a lifebrat and one was sent by express over the railroad without delay. In the mean time, a box containing refreshment was attempted to be floated to his trail support, in the midst of the dizzying, whirling rapids, and within hearing of the reac of the caturact over which at any moment he might be burled, for upwards of twenty-four hours. What was the result of the attempt we are not informed.

During the morning we have received several telegraphic despatches at intervals from the Falls, detaining the result of the attempt we are not informed.

During the morning we have received several telegraphic despatches at intervals from the Falls, detaining the result of the attempt was a reliable

A GANG OF COUNTERPEITERS ARRESTED .- Since A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Since the arrest of Maxey our vigilant police have been on the lockout for his confederates. They tracked them from Worcester to Lynn, Salem, Spectacle Island—where they were yesterday forenoon—and yesterday atternoon babbed five of them in East Cambridge, Deputy Chief Eaton, with officers Savage, Sleeper, W. K. Jones, and Whitcomb, made the arrest. Their names are Charles Pomroy, aged 28; Lorenzo Moulton, 32; Charles Verback, 23; and Leland A. Williamson, 20; all halling from Canada and Edward Maxed.

mames are Charles Pomroy, aged 23; Lorenzo Moutton, 32; Charles Verback, 23; and Leland A. Wilkinson, 30; all halling from Canada, and Edward Hartwell, 29, of Vermont. Some of them were caught in the Lechmere House, some in Reed's Hotel, and one or two even in a carriage in the street. The arrests were made in a most scientific manner, and there being no time left for resistance, not the least was made.

They were safely brought to this city and lodged in juil. No money was found on their persons, but the efficient Deputy Chief dug a canister containing \$1,446 in bills on the Casco Bank, of Portland, out of their biding place. The bills are all fives and are well executed, the engraving having, however, a rather rough appearance. They purport to have been signed by Eighbelet Greely, President, and John Chate, Cashier, and bear the various dates of April 1, May 1 and 2, and June 1, 1853. The vignette is a ship, and on the lower margin of the bill is the word "Five" in red letters. They are all marked letter B. Sherman Nichols, another of the gaog, was arrested in Lowell yesterday morning, for attempting to passa five dollar counterfeit bill on the Casco Bank at Putnam's clothing store, Central street, in payment for a vest. He was searched, and in various pockets were found bills of the same stamp to the amount of \$210. He had also one counterfeit five dollar bill on the Southbridge Bank, and one three dollar bill on the Southbridge Bank, and one three dollar bill on the Wella River (Bethel, Vt.) Bank. The Lowell Courier hears of but one sufferer in that city by his operations. Henry Faulkner was arrested in New York on Sunday night, also for passing five dollar counterfeit bills on the Casco Bank.—Boston Atlas, July 19.

AFFAIR OF HONOR IN NEW ORLEANS.—For the following particulars relative to an affair of nonor which came offearly yesterday merning, we are indebted to Monde, the obliging Lieutenant of Police in the Second district:—In consequence of difficulty between Robert Severin and Armand Larensse, it was arranged that the parties should meet next morning at four o'clock, on the Metairie road. They met—the weapons pistols, and the distance fifteen paces. It was arranged, also, that the parties were to fire simultaneously, and at a given signal. Both fired as closely as possible; Severin escaping altogether, and his bullet taking effect so far as te inflict a slight wound a lattle above, and some three inches behind, the temple of Larsusse. The wounded man demanded a second shot, but the second, who saw Larsusse bleeding pretty freely, and thought him dangerously burt, insisted that the matter should end there, and so helped Larsusse to the cab in which he came to the ground. The seconds were—for Severin, — Bayou and Armant Duberald; and for Larsusse, Dufour Petit and Blanc Joubert. The parties are all in arrest, except Larsusse, who was to be taken in custody last evening.—New Orleans Deita, July 13.

Inquest on the Last Victim of the Gayazzi. AFFAIR OF HONOR IN NEW ORLEANS -For th

INQUEST ON THE LAST VICTIM OF THE GAVAZZI RIGTS—An inquest was held at Montreal on the 16th inst., on the body of Michael Donnelly, who died from injuries received at the Gavazzi riots. The jurors could not unite upon one verdict, and therefore brought in two, one of which had eleven signatures and the other eight. The following are

signatures and the other eight. The following are the verdicts:—

We the undersigned jurors, are of opinion that the deceased, Mr. Michael Donnelly, came to his death by a wound caused by a pistol shot, fixed by a person unknown, being one of a number of persons caming out of Zion Church on the evening of the 9th June. They are further of opinion that at the time the decased was shot there was nothing to justify the firing from such person or persons. (Signed by elseun of the jury)

We, the undersigned jurors, hereby agree that the decased, Michael homelly came to his death from a wound-inflicised by a pistol or other freezen by a person unknown, who came from the direction of Zion Cauren, on the evening of the 9th of June last.

(Signed by eight jurors)

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—On Wednesday, the 26th of May, Captain Andrew Sublette, of Los Angelos, while on a hunting excursion on the sea coset, was shockingly bitten and mutilated by a grizcost, was shockingly bitten and matiated by a grizzly bear, which he had wounded. He was in company with another man and a boy. They had wounded the bear, and were following on its trail, when the animal darted upon them from a thicket and give chase. Capt. S. was ahead, the man next, and the boy behind. The former seeing that the bear was fast overhauling them, and in a few more yard; must reach the boy, generously stopped and waited for his bearship to come up, intending to shoot him again, and then run the tisk of getting away himself. By some mischance he stumbled and lost his rifle, and ere be could regain his feet the bear was upon him. Capt. Sublette was badly bitten, and would have been killed probably on the spot had it not been for the timely interference of his dogs, who came up and engaged the bear's attention.

A STRANGE INDIAN.—A colored man, with a head of curly negro hair and with all the other pecular marks of the African, was arrested a few days ago and taken before the Mayor, who ordered him to appear before the Hustings Court, to show cause to appear before the Hustings Court, to show cause why he was going at large without free papers. On Friday he appeared before that court, and produced evidence that he was an Indian. The laws of this State are so essentially different in respect to Indians and negroes that we state this fact as one of some importance. If this man is an Indian there are probably thousands of the same sort in Virgina, making it the duty of the Legislature to define how far the admixture of the Indian with the negro may be carried before the identity of the races is lost.—

Richmond Inquirier, June 18.

DIED AT HER MOTHER'S FUNERAL.—A death occurred at the western termination of Grace street yesterday afternoon, ander very peculiar and distressing circumstances. A large company had assembled for the purpose of performing the last sad ceremonies of conveying to the grave the body of Mrs. Thomas, While in the act of removing the corpse from the house to the hearse at the door, followed by its mounting friends, Mrs. Green, the wife of Andrew Green, and daughter of the deceased lady, suddenly fell and expired at the moment the coffin was placed in the hearse. The consternation and distress occasioned by this afflicting event can better be imagined than described. Mrs. Green was in the prime of life, and leaves two small children.—Richmond Inquirer, July 18.

SHIPWRECK ON LAKE ERIE.—The steamer Miss Shipwares on Lake Erie.—The steamer Mississippi, on her down train, Saturday evening, picked up seven persons in a small boat, about 20 miles off Cleveland. They proved to be the officers and crew of the schooner William Penn, belonging to Kingston, and loaded with lumber. The schooner sprang aleak and capsized on the day previous, and the poor fellows had been drifted about, without any one to as sist them, or a monthful of food, ever since. They were kindly provided for by the officers and passengers of the Mississippi.—Buffalo Commercial, July 18,

THE OHIO TAX LAW .- The Ravenna Star The Ohio Tax Law.—The Ravenna Starsays that Judge Humphreyville, (a democratic member of the late Ohio Constitutional Convention, and at present Judge of an Ohio court,) has decided the tax law of that State, so far as it refers to banks, unconstitutional and void, on the ground that the constitution only authorized the Legislature to tax banks as other property is taxed, but that this law taxes them much more than other property. This nullifies the crowbar law, so far as his district is concerned. Rallroad Intelligence

Relived Inveligence.

CHERAW AND DALLISTON RAILEDAD.

We are gratified to be able to announce, says the Darlington Flag, that the sections of the road between Darlington C. H. and the terminus on the Wilmington and Manchester read, was on the 6th instant let out for grading, tc. The entire contract was let to some three or four of our wealthiest and most engetic citizens, who have had great experience in similar work on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, and who, we are assured, will speedily accomplish the job, as soon as the crops are laid by. So that we may reasonably expect to celebrate the next 4th of July by a grand experimental trip and barbecue.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD. CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.

The Commissioners of Alleghany county, Pa., have agreed upon the sub-cription of \$160,000 to this railroad. The work will be advertised for letting from Wellsville to Rochester, in a few days.

BALLEGAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Daniel D. Page, banker of St. Louis, announced that he will undertake to build one mile of fullroad to the Pacific, if 1,500 persons can be found who will undertake an equal share in the work.

will undertake an equal share in the work.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILEOAD.

The preparatory surveys of this road have been made to the New York State line, by the engineer corps. The Board of Directors will meet in Pittsburg in August, to select the route to the New York State line, from among those surveyed. It is expected that the entire road will be placed under contract early in September. Between Pittsburg and Kittaning, about six hundred men are at work on the road. Prior to harvest eight hundred were engaged on the line, but the demand for harvest hands drew many of them of.

many of them off.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC BAILWAY.
Seven miles in Canada and nine in Vermont are
all that remain to be completed of the St. Lawrence

Railway.

EXAMINATION OF THE VALLEY OF THE TETE DES

EXAMINATION OF THE VALLEY OF THE TETE DES MOET.

The chief engineer of the Chicago, St. Charles and Mississippi Air Line road, says the Galena Jeffersomien, accompanied by several prominent citizens of Galena, devoted the "Fourth" to an examination of the Valley of the Tete des Mort, with a view to ascertain the possibility of laying down a railroad track on an easy grade from the Missispipi river westward toward the Missouri. We are happy to be able to state that this examination has resulted in the conviction that there is no place above the mouth of the river through which a road can be built at so small a cost as through the Tete des Mort. The ascent to the high land westward is very gradual, being in no place over twenty-five feet to Mort. The ascent to the high land westward is very gradual, being in no place over twenty-five feet to the mile; and the valley is so straight, after the first torce-fourths of a mile, that an eligible air line can be laid down therein. The party went westward until they reached the summit of the ridge dividing the waters of the Maquoketa from the Mississippi, at a point about nine miles southwest of Dubuque, from which point all accounts agree that a read can be built to the Great Bend of the St. Peter's river at a less cost per mile than the same length of road anywhere in the west.

length of road anywhere in the west.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY.

The railroad from Portland to Montreal is now opened, and the first train of cars arrived at Portland on the evening of the 18th inst. It was received by a salute of thirty-one guns and the ringing of bells. The Mayor made an address of welsome in a brief manner, and was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Pennoyer. The band played "God save the Queen" and "Hail Columbia." The immense crowd which surrounded and filled the depot rent the air with loud cheers for the consummation of this great work.

The injunction served upon Mr. D. F. Griffith, agent of the Baltimore and Susquebanna Railroad Company at Colombia, Pa., restraining said company from proceeding in the erection of their new brick depot, has been removed.

The great iron railroad bridge across the Monongahela river, about one mile above Fairmount, Va., was completed last week. It is stated that it cost four hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars! MISCELLANEOUS

A double track is now being laid along the line of the Baltimore and Obio Railroad. Fifty miles of it are in process of construction, and will be completed within the shortest practicable period, and fifty more are to be contracted for.

The preliminaries have been settled for a complete adjustment of the long pending difficulties between the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad on the one part, and the Northern and the Passumpsic roads on the other part. Tois will be pleasant newsto all stockholders in these roads, and to the public generally, who are interested in the prosperity of our railroad enterprises.

The contracts for the railroad from Wheeling to Marietts was let on the 13th inst, making the fifth road into Wheeling which is now under contract. The Hamburg (S. C.,) Republican, says that the books for stock in River Valley road were opened on the 11th inst., and up to 1 o'clock on the 12th, seventy-five thousand dollars were subscribed.

The Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company are pushing forward their work with great vigor. They have one hundred and eighty men employed in laying the track between Sunbury and shamokin. The American says that the track will be completed to Shamokin in another week. One of the locomotives and the passenger cars will arrive next week

From Costa Rica,

[From the New O lesses Picayune, July 13.]

We have received a file of La Gaceta de la Costa Rica, published at San Jose, to the 18th ult, and a copy of the report of the Secretary of State of that republic to the National Corgress, dated 16th May, 1853.

The papers contain little local news of interest. The regression to commission hed global date in law of the recommendation of the Costa Cos

The papers contain little local news of interest. The permanent commission had adopted as the law of the reponite the Spanish commercial code suppressing the fifth book relating to tribucals of commerce, in consequence of two difficulty of organizing them in that country. The same commission had also decided to open to commerce the port of Tarcoles, on the Pacific A company has been incorporated for the purpose of running steamers on the west coast to Panama and the books of the company have been opened in San Jose. The advertisement is a curious expolition of the state of the country. It sets forth that gold ounces will be received at sixten dollars, and coffee at the current market price. It sets forth that gold ounces will be received at sixten dollars, and coffee at the current market price. In payment for shares.

The report of the Secretary of State is a mass of generalities, in which he felicitates the country on its tranquil moral and religious state and upon the conclusion of a concordat with the Pope affecting a union of church and State. He gives no particulars whatever of the control, and only states that it is on friendly terms with all other powers except New Grounda, with which country, and only states that it is on friendly terms with all other powers except New Groundary. This, ho sever, is being amicably arranged between the ministers of the respective countries, residence from Guatemala are to the 6th of May. Geo. Cabasas had refused to ratify the convention entered into their former privated state. The official paper of Guatemala expresses itself with much bittercous against the givernment of Hunduras, but in such manner a-leads to the supposition that Guatemala will not take the intrative in open houtilities. The Costa Rica papers think that Hunduras has not showed a true spirit of coreilistion in the matter, as she did not follow the example of Guatemala and decrease her forces on the prospect of an arrangement.

example of Gustemala and decrease her forces on the prospect of an arrangement.

The Costa Rica Gaceta styles the constitution of Tegucigals a dictatorship which a few ambitious men whaled to impose upon the countries of Central Asserica, and rejoices, that the republics have rejected it.

From the tone of the articles copied in the Gaceta, we should suppose that a pacific feeling predominated throughout Central America.

The presence of Mr. Hier, Consul of the United States in Costa Rica and his friendamp for that republic, is speken of by the Secretary of State in his report as accuring the "best harmony with that powerful nation."

POST OFFICE MATTERS IN CONNECTICUT.—The Heartford Times informs us that General Abernethy has been appointed to the post office in Wolcottville, in place of H. B. Richards. Gilead H. Smith has been removed from the post office at Woodbury, to make room for George P. Allen, both democrats. At Cornwall Bridge, Myron Mason has been made postmaster, vice Fayette W. Pierce. The office at Gaylord's Bridge, (late Gaylord'sville,) has been discontinued, and located on the Housatonic Railroad, at Merwinsville. The name of the post office is Merwinsville, and Sylvanus Merwin is appointed postmaster, in the place of John Gaylord, removed. The Killingly Telegraph says that Benjamin E. Palmer has been appointed postmaster at Brooklyn, Conn., vice John Palmer, resigned.

The Cholera at Williamsport, Mo.—The Williamsport Times of the 14th inst. says:—Until this morning, since our last issue, we have had an almost cessation of the epidemic among us, and hoped that it had entirely abated. This morning, however, we are compelled to report a number of new cases. But two deaths have occurred since our last paper, and there may be no more fatal cases, although things do not look very flattering this morning. A letter of the 15th says:—During the latter part of last week our cit zens thought the cholera to have subsided, but it has broken out again with redoubled violence. There have been nine deaths in our town and immediate vicinity since Wednesday morning. A number of persons have left town. I am, however, gratified to communicate that on this morning no new cases have been reported, and that all the sick are fast improving. THE CHOLERA AT WILLIAMSPORT, MD .- The W

VISITERS TO THE CUMBERLAND COAL REGION.—
The Cumberland Miners' Journal of Saturday says:—Notwithstanding the heat of the weather we notice a number of gentlemen, mostly capitalists from New York, on a visit to our coal region. They are in quest of coal lands, and although nearly the whole field has been occupied, yet we have no doubt they will still be able to secure valuable properties.

FIGHT WITH FUGITIVE SLAVES,-A desperate FIGHT WITH FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A desperate fight occurred a few days ago between a gang of fugitive slaves from Kentucky, headed by a white man named Summer, and their pursuers, at Rainsboro', Ohio. Summer was shot and badly wounded, as were also two of the slaves. All of them, however, effected their escape.

Watering Pinces at the South.

[From we Romo d Examine: July 19.]

The people of the Southern States, at this seasor of the year, are smitten with a universal mania for mineral springs and sea bathing establishments. The hot suns of July and August, and the dusty streets of the city, comiether mastic wand, the yard stick, and hasten with their families to some spring famous for its healing victues. If well to do in the world, he undergoes patiently the joetlings and fatigue of a journey to the White Sulphur,—if not so, he subsides quietly at some such place as the Huguenot, where the weekly bills and water are drawn somewhat more mildly than at the places of more popular resort. Old Point also familishes a brilliant landscape of very hot sand and baoly constructed fortifications to those who have a weakness for sish and cysters cooked in a way well calculated to cure the most ravenous of all tastes for such luxuries of the sea.

The rivals for the patronage of the frequenters of watering places have increased amazingly of laterycars. Almost every county in which there is mountain or rood sized hill, sends forth a fiaming announcement of mineral springs, with more curative powers than a college of physicians, backed by an apthecary's shop. The ocean, in places where there has been herefore scarcely a ripple, has, for the especial benefit of spectators, broken out its breakers and excellent surf for sea bathing.

Alom springs spont up in almost every valley accessible to the public by railroads and steamboats. Indeed, a perusul of the advertising solumns of the newspapers persuades us that it is impossible for any human being to shuffle off this mortal coil who can visit one of the pools of Bethesda, and drink its waters, and pay the initial keep a sea shall an extension of the pools of Bethesda, and drink its waters, and pay the initial keep a sea shall an extension of the principal cities, have discovered that it is the best policy of the country will, as a matter of course, crowd all the watering places have n

extended only to those watering places where decent provision is made for their comfort and happiness.

There are more valuable mineral springs in Virginia than in any portion of the United States. For more to an a hundred miles the Alloghany mountains abound in excellent waters, from the simple chalybeate to the celebrated waters of the white sulphur. They burst forth from mountains and ornament valleys as magnificent as those of the home of Rasselas—yet they do not receive one twentieth of the encouragement which dusty Saratoga and sultry. Cape May manage to get. The reason is obvious. The shrewd Yankees understand the importance of these things, which the Virginia hotel keepers neglect. They give good rooms, good beds, and excellent fare. They expend a vast deal in improving a place, and always make fortunes. The proprietors of many of the Virginia Springs spend nothing compartively in improvements, but nevertheless becomes bankrupt in a few years.

The rapidly covancing railroads will soon placed the most distant of these springs within a day's journey of the seaboard; and it is time that a radical change should take place in the management of our watering places.

change should take place in the management of ou watering places.

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery Theatre.—The grand complimentary testimonial to Mr. W. R. Goodall comes off this evening. Several of the most eminent artists have volunteered on this occasion. The entertainments will commence with Shakspeare's tragedy of "Julius Cassar," in which Mr. J. R. Scott will sustain the character of Mark Anthony, Mr. E. Eddy as Cassida, Mr. R. Johnson as Gr. Itas, Mr. Hamiton as Julius Cassar, Madame Ponisi as Portia, and Mrs. Yeomans as Calphurnia. Mr. J. Dann will sing "Beats there a Heart," and Miss Hillert will sing "Katy Darling." The next feature will be the third act of "Hamlet," with Mr. Flemming as the Prince of Denmark, and Miss Weston as Ophelia. Mr. Hamiton will sing "Tm Afleat," and Miss G. Dawes will dance the Pasta Smolenska. The entertainments will conclude with the "Widow's Victim."

BEGADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney

BEOADWAY THEATRE—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who have been playing at this theatre for the last three weeks, appear this evening in the new drama called "Uncle Pat's Cabin"—Mr. Williams in the character of Mickey Malone, and Mrs. Williams as the Widow Casey. Miss Price will dance a passed, after which the comedy entitled "Our Jemima" will be presented. This piece has been written expressly for Mrs. Barney Williams, who gives an admirable representation of Jemima, one of the gals. The concluding piece will be the vandeville of the "Irish Thrush and Swedish Nightingale"—Mr. Williams as Dennis McShane, a son of the Emerald Isle, and Mrs. Williams as Jenny Lind, the musical phe-

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The celebrated Ravel family Nielo's Garden.—The celebrated Ravel family appear this evening in the grand comic spectacle of the "Green Monster," which has been put on the stage with all its magnificence and splendor. The entertainments will commence with an overture, which will be followed by wonderful evolutions on the tight-rope by Gabriel and Francois Ravel, Mme. Axel, the young Elizabeth, and Mons. Blondin; after which the "Elopement," arranged by Jerome Ravel, and interspersed with beautiful dances by M. Brillent, concluding with splendid tableaux vixants in eight pictures, illuminated with Gregorian fire. The entertainments will conclude with the "Green Monster."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has drawn crowded houses every night this week. The principal characters are sustained by the Howard family. Little Cordelia, six years old, sustains the character of Eva. The part of Uncle Tom, the faithful slave, by Mr. Jermon; that of St. Claire, a Southern gentleman, by Mr. Howard; and Mr. Fox in a Yankee character. The play is interpreted with singing and dancing. The play is interspersed with singing and dancing. The great success which has attended the production of this piece induces the manager to continue its representation until further notice.

tion of this piece induces the manager to continue its representation until further notice.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The grand concert for the relief of the unfortunate Chinese Dramatic Company takes place this evening, when it is hoped the benevolent people of this city will enable them to extricate themselves from the pecuniary difficulties under which they labor, and thereby prevent them from being sent to one or other of the benevolent institutions of this city. The following distinguished artists have generously volunteered their services on the occasion:—Mme. Sontag, Signora Steffanone, Mme. Thillon, Herr Goekel, Mrs. Maeder, Mr. Leach, the New York Liedertkrans, the social reform "Gesang Vercin," numbering two hundred vocalists. The programme consists of a Chinese Promenade, in which the company will appear in their costly and spleudid national costumes. Also, a grand concert in two parts, in which the most eminent members of the Italian Opera Company will appear.

American Museum.—The entertainments announced by the managers of this establishment are negro delineations by Wnite's Ministrels, in the afternoon; and Donetti's troupe of acting monkeys, dogs and goats will appear in the evening, in their surprising performances. The Happy Family are as attractive as ever.

Francon'is Hippodome.—The magnificent paragers active the second of the programs of the programs of the pleasures of the programs of t

FRANCONI'S HIPFODROME.—The magnificent pa-

geant called the "Car of Flowers, or the Pieasures of the Euchanted Island," will be given this evening. The vast resources of this establishment will be called The vast resources of this establishment will be called into requisition in the display of this gorgeous piece. The other p'easing exercises, of chariot races, rapid flight of estriches, terrific ascension on a revolving orb, and other amusing feats, such as pony races, steeple chases, &c., will form the anusements of the afternoon and evening.

Christy's Opera House.—The usual negro melo-

dies, instrumental performances, and exquisite danc-ing will be given at this popular place of amuse-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The concerts of this band are well attended, and the choruses, instrumental performances, and other amusing entertainments, give general satisfaction.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS .- The sweet singing, inimitable instrumental performances and burlesque operas of this company are witnessed every evening with pleasure. BANVARD'S HOLY LAND.—This beautiful pano-

rama is exhibited every evening at Georama Ha fore respectable audiences. fore respectable audiences.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Frankenstein's panorama of Niagra, giving a view of the falls, rapids, Goat faland, &c., is exhibited every evening. The paintings are

A young and beautiful girl, says the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 18th instant, about thirteen years of age, named Mary Tanner, was on Monday last abducted from school, near the Belleville road, about five inities from illinoistows. The act was committed by an Irishmann named Thomas Morre, who is a laborer on the raffroad,